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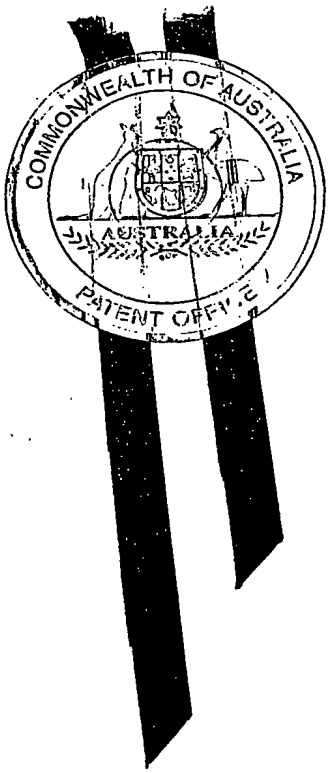
I, SMILJA DRAGOSAVLJEVIC, TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in connection with Application No. PS 0837 for a patent by STEPHEN DARDAY as filed on 04 March 2002.



WITNESS my hand this
Thirteenth day of March 2003

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PRIORITY DOCUMENT
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The magnetic torque converter consists of three members. The input member, output member & the torque multiplying member. Plus there is an auxiliary member which can be called the fourth member.

THE INPUT MEMBER has two, four or more poles and is coupled to the primary powersource. The primary power source drives the imput member.

THE OUTPUT MEMBER has the same number of poles as the input member, but each pole is made up of two or more segments. Opposite each pole, there is a windig to collect electricity as and when applicable.

While the input member rotates usually Clockwise, magnetic attraction and repulsion applies torque on the output member. This torque is always 1 : 1.

If the load on the output member is less then the total force acting on the poles, the output member rotates at the same speed as the input member and at same speed as the primary power source.

If the load on the output member is greater then the total force acting on the poles, the output member rotates at a speed less then the input member or the primary power source. In this state the torque converter is "slipping". At times the output member may be stationary.

While the torque converter is in a "slipping" state, the magnet segments that make up the poles on the output member, change their position, one by one from left to right. One segment per pole. The effect of this is, that the poles rotate faster then the output member.

When the the magnet segments change their position, the moving magnetic flux generates electricity and is collected in the winding.

The electricity thus collected in the winding is fed into the torque multiplying member. The torque multiplying member is the secondary power source. The output torque now is 1 : (1 + X). The X is any value that is derived from the use of the available electricity.

TO SUMMARISE, when the torque converter is not "slipping" power is not generated, output torque is 1 : 1. Conversely when the torque converter is slipping" power is generated and fed into the torque multiplying unit and output torque is 1 : (1 + X).

THE AUXILARY FOURTH MEMBER, merges torque onto the output shaft in the correct way.